



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/630,872	08/02/2000	Yoshio Kitamura	450100-02642	7935

20999 7590 06/05/2003

FROMMER LAWRENCE & HAUG
745 FIFTH AVENUE- 10TH FL.
NEW YORK, NY 10151

EXAMINER

LO, LINUS H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2614

7

DATE MAILED: 06/05/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/630,872

Applicant(s)

KITAMURA ET AL.

Examiner

Linus H Lo

Art Unit

2614

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 3/17/03, Amendment.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 02 August 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Garland '359 (of record) in view of Inuiya et al. '529 (New).

Considering claim 1, Garland discloses an integrated digital television video printer.

Garland discloses the following limitations, note:

- a) the claimed digital broadcast reception device which is met by the integrated digital television and video printer system 100 as described by the abstract and Fig. 1;
- b) the claimed reception means for receiving digital broadcasting which is met by the first decompressor 204 of the digital television receiver (Fig. 2 and column 3, lines 66-67) ;
- c) the claimed storage means for storing picture data of digital broadcasting, received by said reception means, in terms of a frame of an picture demonstrated on a picture display device which is met by the buffer 212 (Fig. 2 , and column 4, lines 7-28), whereas the buffer stored decompressed digital video signal 215 is rendered to be displayed on display means 208 ;

Art Unit: 2614

- d) the claimed printing data creating means for acquiring the picture data stored in said storage means for preparing data for printing based on said picture data which is met by the second decompressor 214 (Fig. 2 , and column 4, lines 57-61), whereas the described decompression function of the second decompressor which is immanently encompass the function of preparing data for printing prior the data being subsequently printed;
- e) the claimed printing command input means for receiving printing command which is met by the remote control 106 (Fig. 1 , and column 3, lines 21-26); and
- f) the claimed control means for controlling the writing operation in said storage means which is met by the control means 210 (Fig. 2, column 4, lines 7-12, and column 4, lines 33-40), whereas the first passage describes the buffer is being controlled by the control means.

However, Garland does not teach the claimed limitation of “wherein when said printing command input receives a printing command to print a picture demonstrated on said picture display device, said control means causes no new picture data to be written to said storage means until printing is complete.”

Nevertheless, Inuiya et al. discloses a printer apparatus as illustrated in Fig. 6 that having playback video signal fed directly into the printer apparatus. Inuiya et al. discloses the claimed limitations of “when said printing command input receives a printing command to print a picture demonstrated on said picture display device, said control means causes no new picture data to be written to said storage means until printing is complete” which is met by the memory controller 36 (column 18, line 65 – column 19, line 35),

Art Unit: 2614

whereas the excerpt teaches that when printing is performed the playback video signal is supplied to a monitor display unit, while the passage from column 9, lines 22-35 which teaches the memory controller 36 will not issue memory write signal (no new picture data to be written) until printing operation ends.

The examiner submits that the teaching of Inuiya et al. having the advantage of ensuring the stored to-be-printed image data integrity by refusing to output a new memory write signal from the memory controller until the printing operation stop.

Therefore the examiner submits that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to facilitate the teaching of Inuiya et al. in the system of Garland for the stated advantage.

Considering claim 2 (Currently Amended), Garland discloses the following limitations;

- a) the claimed printing means for printing a picture for demonstration on said picture display device, based on the data for printing prepared by said printing data creating means which is met by the printing means 216 (Fig. 2, and column 4, lines 57-61, and column 3, lines 45-53 ; and
- b) the claimed limitation of said printing means being connected to said printing data creating means over an internal bus which is met by the connection between 216 and 214 of Fig. 2 and Fig. 1, and the description at column 2, lines 13-15, whereas such integrated system is immanently connected with be an internal bus..

Considering claim 3 (Currently Amended) , the claimed limitation of “ when an picture demonstrated on said picture display device is printed by said printing means, next picture data will not be written in said storage means” which is met by the control means 210 (Fig. 2, column 4, lines 7-12, and column 4, lines 33-40), whereas the first passage describes the buffer is being controlled by the control means , and further in view of the obviousness discussion as presented in claim 1 above .

Considering claim 4 (Original) , the system of Garland and Inuiya et al. discloses the claimed invention except for the claimed limitation of the printing data creating means effect resolution conversion on picture data acquired from said storage means depending on the demonstrating density of said picture display device and on the printing density of said printing means.

Nonetheless, Garland teaches the second decompressor (printing data creating means) renders the picture data to be displayed on a display means and printed by the printing means (column 5, lines 56-66).

However, the second decompressor (printing data creating means) that performs the resolution conversion on the stored picture data based on the resolution (demonstrating density) of the display and the resolution (printing density) of the printing means prior renders the displayed picture data for printing which has the advantage of permitting different format or resolution type of printing device to be utilized by the system.

Art Unit: 2614

Therefore it is submitted that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the system of Garland and Inuiya et al. accordingly with the proper resolution conversion according to the resolution of both printing and display means for the stated advantage, and in order to print the stored displayable image data correctly by the printing means that has a difference resolution.

Considering claim 5 (Currently Amended), Garland discloses an integrated digital television video printer. Garland discloses the following limitations, note:

- a) the claimed picture printing method which is met by the integrated digital television and video printer system 100 as described by the abstract and Fig. 1;
- b) the claimed step of storing received digital broadcast picture data in terms of a frame of an picture demonstrated on an picture display device unit which is met by the buffer 212 (Fig. 2 , and column 4, lines 7-28), whereas the buffer stored decompressed digital video signal 215 is rendered to be displayed on display means 208 ;
- c) the claimed step of receiving a printing command to print a picture demonstrated on said picture display device which is met by the remote control 106 (Fig. 1 , and column 3, lines 21-26), whereas the actuation of the print button which active the printer to produce a hard copy of the viewed image;
- d) the claimed step of acquiring the stored picture data to prepare data for printing based on the acquired picture which is met by the second decompressor 214 (Fig. 2 , and column 4, lines 57-61), whereas the described decompression function of the second

Art Unit: 2614

decompressor which is immanently encompass the function of preparing data for printing prior the data being subsequently printed; and

- e) the claimed step of printing an picture for demonstration on said picture display device based on said data for printing which is met by the connection between 216 and 214 of Fig. 2 and Fig. 1, and the description at column 2, lines 13-15, whereas such integrated system is immanently connected with be an internal bus.

However, Garland does not disclose the claimed step of preserving the stored picture data by not storing any new picture data until printing is complete.

Nevertheless, Inuiya et al. discloses a printer apparatus as illustrated in Fig. 6 that having playback video signal fed directly into the printer apparatus. Inuiya et al. discloses the claimed step of preserving the stored picture data by not storing any new picture data until printing is complete, which is met by the memory controller 36 (column 18, line 65 - column 19, line 35), whereas the excerpt teaches that when printing is performed the playback video signal is supplied to a monitor display unit, while the passage from column 9, lines 22-35 which teaches the memory controller 36 will not issue memory write signal (no new picture data to be written) until printing operation ends.

The examiner submits that the teaching of Inuiya et al. having the advantage of ensuring the stored to-be-printed image data integrity by refusing to output a new memory write signal from the memory controller until the printing operation stop.

Art Unit: 2614

Therefore the examiner submits that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to facilitate the teaching of Inuiya et al. in the system of Garland for the stated advantage.

Considering claim 6 (Currently Amended) , Garland discloses the claimed limitation of “when an picture demonstrated on said picture display device is printed , next picture data will not be written in said storage means” which is met by function performed by the control means 210 (Fig. 2, column 4, lines 7-12, and column 4, lines 33-40), whereas the first passage describes the buffer is being controlled by the control means, and further in view of the obviousness discussion as presented in claim 5 above.

Considering claim 7(Currently Amended) , the claimed limitation of the resolution conversion on said acquired picture data which is similarly recited in claim 4, above. Thus claim 7 is rejected for the same reason as applied to claim 4 on the obviousness.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-7 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Art Unit: 2614

After further consideration and search, the new found reference of Inuiya et al. in combination with Garland which are applicable to the amended and argued limitation. Thus, please see the above new ground of rejection.

Conclusion

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Linus H. Lo whose telephone number is (703) 305-4039.

Art Unit: 2614

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W. Miller, can be reached at (703) 305-4795.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

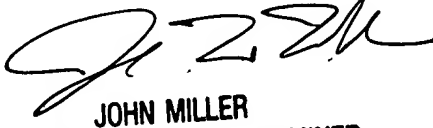
(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

lhl LL

May 29, 2003


JOHN MILLER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600